

THE UNDERGRADUATE.

VOL. III.

MIDDLEBURY, VT., JUNE, 1878.

NO. 9.

Middlebury College,

FOUNDED IN 1800.

THE COLLEGE is finely located in the midst of a beautiful park in the village of Middlebury, Vermont. The locality is healthful, and the College offers the advantage of thorough instruction at a moderate cost.

The requirements for admission and course of instruction are as follows:

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION.

LATIN.—Latin Grammar, including the Rules of Prosody and Scanning; Caesar's Commentaries, four books, or Sallust's Conspiracy of Catiline; Cicero, six orations, including the four against Catiline; Virgil, the Bucolics, and six books of the *Æneid*; Arnold's Latin Prose Composition, to the VIIIth Chapter.

GREEK.—Greek Grammar; Xenophon's *Anabasis*, three books; Homer's *Iliad*, two books.

Ancient and Modern Geography.

Arithmetic; Algebra through Equations of the Second Degree, and three books of Loomis' Geometry.

Real equivalents will be accepted in place of any of the Latin or Greek authors named above.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

FRESHMAN CLASS.—Latin Grammar (Harkness), Livy (Lincoln's Selections), Cicero *De Senectute* and *De Amicitia* (Chase & Stuart), Horace's Odes and Epodes (Maclean), Homer's *Odyssey* (Merry), Herodotus and Thucydides (Mather), Xenophon's *Memorabilia* (Robbins), Latin Prose Composition (Arnold), Greek Prose Composition (Jones), Classical History and Antiquity, Etymology and Syntax of the Greek Verb (Hadley and Goodwin), Algebra (Davies' Bourdon), Geometry (Loomis).

SOPHOMORE CLASS.—Horace's Epistle and Satires (Maclean), Cicero, *De Officiis* or Tusculan Disputations (Chase), Tacitus, Histories or Germania and Agricola (Tyler), Sophocles, *Lysias*, Aristophanes, Exercises in writing Latin and Greek, German (Whitney's Grammar and Reader), Analytical Geometry (Loomis), Trigonometry, Plane and Spherical, Mensuration, Surveying, with practice in the field, Navigation (Loomis), Calculus (Loomis), Trench's Study of Words and English Past and Present, Rhetoric (Hart), Physiology (Dalton).

JUNIOR CLASS.—Quintilian (Frieze), Select Plays of Terence (Davies), or Satires of Juvenal (Escott), German (Whitney's Grammar and Reader), Natural Philosophy (Snell's Olmstead), Astronomy (Loomis), Chemistry (Elliot and Storer), Botany (Gray), Rhetoric (Whately), Logic (Jevons), Evidences of Christianity (Paley).

SENIOR CLASS.—Political Economy (Perry), International Law (Woolsey), History of Civilization (Guizot), Butler's Analogy, Fine Art (Torrey), Natural Theology (Paley), Intellectual Philosophy (Porter), Moral Science (Alexander, Peabody), History of Grecian Philosophy, Geology (Dana), Zoology (Tenney), English Literature (Taine), Forensic Discussions, Review of the Studies of the Year.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

Instruction is given chiefly in connection with text books, but in each department lectures are given by members of the Faculty, supplementing the text book and giving in concise form the latest investigations.

The Cabinet and Museum contains a large number of specimens, and is designed especially for the use of the classes in Natural History. The specimens are all placed under their respective classes and are conspicuously labeled.

The College Library contains over 12,000 volumes, and a permanent fund has been recently established for its enlargement.

There are also valuable libraries belonging to the Philomathesian and Philadelphian Societies.

A College Reading Room, free to all, has all the more important English and American periodical literature on file.

The instruction aims to be practical as well as theoretical, and for this reason, in Surveying and the use of the Transit, field practice is given.

A well-appointed Laboratory, with a separate desk for each student, furnishes unusual facilities for the study of Chemistry.

In Botany and Geology numerous expeditions into the surrounding country are organized. In Botany, each student is required to prepare a herbarium containing at least seventy-five specimens, and a prize is offered for the largest and best collection.

There are also numerous prizes offered for excellence in the different departments. These, in connection with the liberal aid by scholarships furnished to those whose circumstances require it, render the tuition of many practically free, and no young man of energy need be deterred by financial considerations from entering the College.

CALENDAR.

1877. Sept. 6.—Fall Term began, Thursday.

Dec. 18.—Fall Term ends, Tuesday.

Winter vacation of three weeks.

1878. Jan. 10.—Winter Term begins, Thursday.

Mar. 26.—Junior Exhibition, Tuesday evening.

Mar. 26.—Winter Term ends, Tuesday.

Spring vacation of two weeks.

Apr. 11.—Spring Term begins, Thursday.

June 25.—Annual Examination begins, Tuesday.

June 30.—Baccalaureate Sermon and Anniversary of Philadelphian Society, Sunday.

July 1.—Examination of candidates for admission, Monday.

July 2.—Anniversary of the Associated Alumni.

July 3.—Commencement, Wednesday.

Summer vacation of ten weeks.

Sept. 12.—Fall Term begins, Thursday.

For Catalogue and any information, address the President,

C. B. Hulbert,

Middlebury, Vt.

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JAMES E. NEGUS,

MERCHANT TAILOR

MIDDLEBURY, VT.

The Undergraduate.

VOL. III.

MIDDLEBURY, VT., JUNE, 1878.

NO. 9.

MANHOOD.

EXTRACTS FROM THE POEM BY REV. H. M. LADD, '72, DELIVERED
BEFORE THE ASSOCIATED ALUMNI OF MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE,
JULY 2, 1878.

* * * * *
To-day another standard rules the world,
But falling far below the mark of God.
The man who now receives the world's applause,
Or stands within the modern pantheon,
Has some way won success. The world cares not
Though he may stand upon gigantic fraud,
Though victims lie in ruin at his feet,
Though souls and bodies even are accused
To raise one man above his fellow-men.
Idolatry of smartness is our curse!
Manhood debased, dishonored, profligate,
The very slave of lust, a child of Hell,
Is deified and placed in highest power.
Success a greater multitude of sins
Will cover than our christian charity.
A certain shrewdness, impudence of face,
A certain wicked daring God and man,
"Exuberance of soul" too great to be
By foolish ten commandments hedged about,
Receive the homage of a giddy world.
'T would seem smart men were angels playing fools;
At times they breathe the words they've heard in Heaven,
And then sell out to be the Devil's tools,
And rave more madly for the lie they've given.
In church and state this false ideal holds;
And smartness desecrates the sacred desk,
Another gospel teaching for the true;
While in the lower field of politics,
Whole rings of favored smart men deftly move
In grand concentric circles. These the weeds
That cling to-day about our ship of state,
And by their slimy grasp make progress vain.
The basest models rise with loud applause
To undermine our youth's morality,
And make of truth and virtue mere derision,
Of statemanship itself a mockery.
God save our nation from a set of thieves!
God save us all from drunken politics!
God save the nation's honor in her need!
And e'en in Congress give us honest men
Who do and dare the right for manhood's sake!
And yet, to-day, thank God, as heretofore,
There is an upward progress of the real.
Truth is not dead though men may hate the name;
And virtue lives, though crowded from the mart.
Man touches heaven while yet he clings to earth;
The dayspring from on high has dawned below,
And men rejoice to hail the broadening light
Of a diviner day for fallen man.
The one ideal manhood of the race
Is drawing men along the upward path
That leads from lowlands dark and damp of earth,
To the celestial heights and domes of heaven.

* * * * *
Men use the world too oft with much abuse;
For from the same resources they will build

Wood, hay and stubble, perishable things,
While they might rear from granite hewn from out
The quarry of God's everlasting truth,
A royal palace that would stand untouched
When earthly things have crumbled into dust.
And yet there still are grand heroic men,
More nobly grand than any gone before;
Amid the ruins and the wreck of time
Are reared some human palaces for souls
That on the battle-field of life have won
Imperishable honors from the King.
God's ways of discipline are not man's ways,
E'en on the anvil of His providence
The human blade is shaped by blows of care,
And wrought to finest texture in the heat
Of furnace fire, trial and despair;
But such a blade is true Damascus steel,
And fit to cleave its way through any foe.
The world is full of sterner teachers far
Than we have known among those honored men
Who in our days of folly wrought with us
In execution of the college law.
These rugged teachers train us rugged men—
Such men as will not flinch nor swerve
When to the hour of trial they are brought.
Developed in the training school of God,
They come forth mighty men of stalwart form,
Giants for good and foes of every wrong.
Within the heart of every man is found
Engraven deep the hidden plan of God.
So let him be what he was meant to be,
The heir of all things present and to come,
A noble temple of the living God,
More sacred than the lofty gilded dome,
Or grand cathedral aisles where music floats,
And soft light falls in harmony to mark
The human worship of the King of kings.
It is not what men *do*, but what they *are*
Within themselves that makes or mars the life;
To be a man as God made men, is thus
By far the noblest calling man can choose.
Nor law, nor medicine, nor any trade
Should merge the high profession of the man.
And yet as epitaph we oft may read,
Hic jacet one A. B., was born a man,
But died a grocer, may he lie in peace.
No man is fit to fill a larger place
Who has not filled the niche he occupies,
And nobly lived the life that God has planned.

* * * * *
The glorious Phidian Jupiter of old,
Resplendent in its wealth of burnished gold,
Fails as the emblem, in our modern time,
Of human nature growing more sublime.
A living truth has seized the heart of man,
More potent now than since the world began;
He struggles on, and here and there we see
A radiant life of true nobility;
Not idly dreaming castles in the air,
But earnest, eager now to do and dare.
Like Caesar, some have burned their ships behind them,

And in the flight you'll know just where to find them.
 The Roman *virtus* is our virtue still;
 Man triumphs over evil if he will.
 Who are the men who now survive the past
 And on us all their gracious influence cast?
 Are they not those who o'er their times did rise,
 By drawing inspiration from the skies?
 Show men the way to vindicate their worth,
 And though they've groveled meanly in the earth,
 They rise with some mysterious hidden power.

* * * * *

The ocean's tide, with steady stride,
 Comes rolling from the sea;
 And on the beach, with upward reach,
 The waves dance merrily.

With watery hand upon the sand
 They mark their rising way,
 Then come and go in ceaseless flow,
 With foam and dashing spray.

Some wave at last is higher cast
 Upon the sandy shore,
 Drawn toward the skies it must arise
 O'er those that went before.

A lesson deep we all may keep
 Is taught us o'er and o'er,
 For human life is like the strife
 Of waves along the shore.

THE EFFECT OF THE STUDY OF NATURE UPON MAN.

The name of Henry D. Thoreau, the poet-naturalist of New England, has become very popular of late. The printing of portions of his private diary in the last few numbers of the Atlantic Monthly, has contributed much to the interest, which was before on the increase. Though he had very little to do with the world when alive, his sympathies for man having very little warmth; still the oddity of his life, the acuteness of his intellect, and, withal, his keen insight into nature and all her manifold workings has made him an especial guide into the realms around us, so near in point of space, yet so far away when we stop to consider our limited knowledge of them. The little bird that sits on the bough and sings to our child-fancies, the golden buttercup and the sun-mocking daisy which occupied our youthful attention so familiarly, remain the same and we never get nearer them. The busy world as it rushes on, care-laden, work-worn, trodden under the heel of its selfish ambition, has little time for such things. There are mouths to be filled, there are bodies to be clothed, there are riches to be gained and fame to be won.

But amidst all this comes in the life of such a man as Thoreau, like a cool spring, gushing from its mother-earth, bubbling over with fresh joy and running on to the sea carrying comfort to the dust-worn traveller, verdure to the skirting meadows, refreshment to the thirsty herds and joy to the heart of universal man. Thoreau was born July 12, 1817, was graduated at Harvard in 1837, spent a few years in company with his father in the manufacture of lead pencils, then became a land surveyor; which occupation accorded with every taste and gave him constant work. He never married. Here is a short description of him which I quote,—“He ate no flesh. He drank no wine, he never knew the use of tobacco; and though a naturalist, he used neither trap or gun. He knew the country like a fox or bird, and passed through it as freely by paths of his own. He knew every track in the snow or on the ground, and what creature had taken this path before him. Under his arm he carried an old music-book, to press plants; in his pocket, his diary and pencil, a spy-glass for birds, microscope, jack-knife and twine. He wore straw hat, stout shoes, strong, grey trousers,—to brave shrub oaks and smilax and to climb a tree for a hawk's or a squirrel's nest. He drew out of his breast pocket his diary and read the names of all the plants that should bloom on this day, whereof he kept account as a banker when his notes fall due.”

In this way he lived in absolute retirement. For two years he dwelt by Walden pond alone, of which place he has given us a very minute account in a book entitled “Walden.” Besides this he wrote “A Week on the Concord and Merrimac Rivers,” “The Maine Woods,” “Cape Cod,” and “Excursions.” He died at Concord, May 7, 1862, at the age of forty-five.

He reminds us in some respects of Rosseau, the French hermit, who abjured the society of men and took up his abode in the woods. Thoreau, however, had not the least taint of melancholy that embittered the last days of the great French writer, and he sought the obscurity of the woods, not from his antipathy to men, but

was attracted there by the voices of nature, which to him breathed a music far more entrancing than the art of man could furnish. But we do notice this fact in the lives of these two men, that the more they saw and felt of nature, the more they were initiated into her grand and mysterious principles, the more they saw the folly of men and were inclined to scoff at human weakness. Says Thoreau—"it appears to me that to one standing on the heights of philosophy, mankind and the works of man will have sunk out of sight altogether; that man is altogether too much insisted on. The poet says, 'the proper study of mankind is man.' I say, study to forget all that, take wider views of the universe. That is the egotism of the race. * * It is our weakness that so exaggerates the virtue of philanthropy and charity, and makes it the highest attribute. * * In order to avoid delusions, I would fain let man go by, and behold a universe in which man is but a grain of sand. What is the village, city, state, nation, aye, the citizen's world, that they should concern a man so much?" He then goes on to liken the home to a woodchuck's hole, and finds them much alike. He had no home of his own, we must remember. Again he said—"I do not value any view of the universe into which man and the institutions of man enter very largely and absorb much attention." Again he says—"I cannot but think it nobler, as it is rarer, to appreciate some beauty, than to feel much sympathy with misfortune." Again—"Men are the inveterate foes of all improvement. Generally speaking, they think more of their hen-houses than of any desirable heaven. If you aspire to something better than politics, expect no co-operation from men. * * You must prevail of your own force, as a plant springs and grows by its own vitality."

From these utterances we can see partially the workings of nature upon his mind. He had many of the noblest sentiments, but it must be confessed he has tried to eradicate sympathy from his creed. How futile was this attempt after all, may be seen in his anti-slavery views.

When John Brown made his daring attempt on Harper's Ferry, Thoreau stepped forth from his leafy abode, mounted the platform, and boldly, at great hazard, pronounced a eulogy on that name branded with ignominy by the great majority of his countrymen, and roused up the eloquence, which he had learned at nature's oracle, in behalf of the despised and down-trodden slave. Here his heart predominated over his mind, and the true man bursts away his chains of theory and philosophy, however glittering their luster and melodious their clanking.

The study of nature is certainly one of the grandest pursuits of man, but he must study her, feeling that he himself is the glory of nature, the master, the image of the God that created all. If all men have donned the cap and bells, he must remember, that though he may stand on a higher elevation, his bells jingle with the very loudest. We must remember that virtue is to be preferred before the song of bird, that love is mightier than the cataract, that sympathy can heal the wounded spirit far better than murmuring brooks and sighing winds; that patriotism is grander than all the sensual delights of nature.

MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE.

SKETCHES OF ITS HISTORY.

I.

All institutions, whether political, religious or educational, have their history. The advocates, the defenders, and the patrons of these institutions invariably find much in that history that is not only interesting but inspiring. The alumni and students of Middlebury College may find much in its past that will be ample justification of almost any degree of pride they have taken in their Alma Mater, and which ought also to furnish encouragement for its future. Doubtless it is as true of them that they know far too little of what that history has been, as it is of all individuals and with regard to all institutions. The difficulty of obtaining much definite information in the matter, however, a difficulty often lamented among the students of the college, furnishes

them with an abundant excuse. The following sketches of the history of our institution, which it is proposed to publish hereafter from time to time, will be designed as plain statements of leading facts, with as much accuracy as it may be possible to observe. But before the central matter of the incorporation of the college is entered upon, let us review some of the circumstances of the time before the act of incorporation was passed.

Vermonters had always been enthusiasts in the matter of education, which had received so much attention in the states from which they had emigrated; but the disputes between them and the inhabitants of New York, New Hampshire and Massachusetts, the Revolution, and the general turmoil of events up to the admission of Vermont as a state in 1791, were obstacles in the way of founding schools and colleges. However, the idea of having even a college, or colleges, of their own was constantly entertained. In the meantime, in 1785, Vermonters, though still engaged in dispute with New Hampshire, made a grant of twenty-three thousand acres of land to Dartmouth College and Moore's charity school, perhaps in prophecy of a tribute of students which they were ever afterward to pay to the former institution. This instance serves to show us their appreciation of the importance of such educational institutions; "their importance," as they expressed it, not only "to mankind at large" but "to this commonwealth in particular." Schools, of course, during this time had been existent in the state, but in obedience to the general demand and desire for a college, in November of 1791, Vermont's first year as a state, the legislature established and incorporated the University of Vermont. Perhaps it cannot be said here, as of the granting of land to Dartmouth, that there was anything prophetic in it, but certainly the University at Burlington scarcely existed, except in name, for several years. No suitable buildings were erected and there was no library and no apparatus. The trustees seldom met and no president was appointed. This was a great disappointment to the people of the state, who had wished for a college *de facto*, one which should

be to Vermont what Harvard had been to Massachusetts, Dartmouth to New Hampshire, and Yale to Connecticut. The good people of that time considered it as a disadvantage and a proper subject for regret, that their boys were sent from their own state to prosecute their collegiate studies in another. Their wisdom upon this point seems to have been beyond all question and worthy of the most sincere consideration and respect.

Among Vermonters, the people of Middlebury had shown the most enthusiasm for the establishment of a college to meet the demands of the time, and after waiting in vain for any manifest progress in the incorporated University at Burlington, they began with great energy the establishment of an academy, with the design of ultimately having a college in addition. By an act of the legislature on the 8th of November, 1797, a grammar school was established in Middlebury under a corporation, by the name of the "Corporation of Addison County Grammar School." To this corporation were granted all the powers necessary for sustaining a permanent school. A proviso to the act of incorporation reads as follows: "The inhabitants of Middlebury, and such others as may voluntarily subscribe therefor, shall build and furnish a good and sufficient house for said Grammar school, of the value of one thousand dollars, by the next stated session of the legislature, and shall forever after keep the same in good repair." Work was immediately commenced for the fulfillment of this condition, but instead of the one thousand dollars required in the act, more than four thousand dollars was raised cheerfully by the citizens of Middlebury. Their design was, as has been said, to ultimately have a college, and they proposed to erect a building which would accommodate such an institution for a time, when it should be necessary. The building was completed in 1798, on the site of the present Middlebury Graded School, and was eighty feet by forty, and three stories high. It contained convenient rooms for students, together with a chapel in the center of the upper story.

The Undergraduate.

Published Monthly During the College Year.

MIDDLEBURY, VERMONT, JUNE, 1878.

EDITORS:

W. J. FISH, '78, *Editor-in-Chief*.
 M. B. MANLEY, '78, D. STEWART, '79,
 J. W. ATWOOD, '78, E. H. FARNSWORTH, '79,
 D. P. HARDY, '78, H. W. HULBERT, '79.

TERMS:

ONE COLLEGE YEAR..... \$1 00
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Address all communications to THE UNDERGRADUATE, Middlebury, Vermont. No anonymous communications will be noticed.

EDITORIAL.

IMAGINE the terrible sensations experienced by the class of '78 the very morning after their graduation at hearing the fearful fulminations of the *Rutland Herald and Globe*, not only against Vermont colleges, but against all college education. Their first thought was that the editor was laboring under a temporary mental aberration, for hitherto they had considered the *Herald and Globe* as friendly to colleges and as countenancing their courses. If they had not so considered, very likely they never would have undertaken the classic struggle. But on the other hand, they remembered that they had heard of some such objections having been raised in times past against classical training by those who were quite uneducated themselves, or had at least no personal knowledge of what a college education was; and the second thought occurred to them that perhaps after all this article was not intended as anything new, but only as a glib rehearsal of the old arguments by one who indeed knew better, but who must have something to fill up his vacant columns. Yet, once again, on reviewing the jumbled mass of disorderly logic,

confused mis-statements, and eloquent citation of great names, they discovered, underneath it all, a spirit of maliciousness so inimical that if it had the opportunity it would doubtless sweep the face of the country clear of all those institutions which from time immemorial have been supposed by men of intelligence, learning and refinement to be potent instruments for the general good.

They decided then, forthwith, that the article was really intended in all seriousness, but that from the general bitterness as well as recklessness of its assertions it must have had its animus in some personal pique or private injury. And yet a mystery dim and vapory hangs over and interpenetrates the article in question, tending much to the confusion and perplexity of these new alumni of Middlebury College. There was so little order and method in this effusion that they could find no definite line of reasoning to follow, but could only wonder at the brilliancy displayed in showing them with spasmodic bursts the great way they had been wandering from all real educational truth. They are led to infer that all "keen, sensible men of the world" should "gauge the worth of a college" by the "ambitious rhetoric poured out by its undergraduates," or "the cheap philosophy and literary gush burned as the after dinner incense at the annual commencements." It has been their custom to measure the worth of colleges by a far different standard, but this only proves that they are not indeed "keen, practical men of the world." They are then informed that "there is no college in Vermont that is worthy of any young man's time or attention who has a real thirst for any higher latitude of learning and culture than is afforded him by an excellent common school." At first they blushed for their *alma mater*, who, they thought, had assisted many eminent men in times gone by to attain to a much wider and more comprehensive intellectual discipline, to say nothing of helping them to a much more extensive knowledge of language and of literature, of the facts of science and of history, than they could possibly have acquired by themselves. But they ceased to blush when,

away down at the close of the article, they saw that the iconoclastic editor made a sweeping statement with regard to *all* colleges, showing in a single breath that all sacrifice, all toil to establish and maintain such institutions are eminently ill directed, since the institutions themselves are not only *useless* but *hurtful* to any man with a real thirst for knowledge.

Undoubtedly the next thing we shall hear from this editor will be that he will show us how to dispense with not only colleges but common schools, and all such useless and expensive aids to instruction as books and teachers.

When this aggressive personage goes on in his rambling course to say that the vast majority of young men who go to college are intended for *practical* callings, he evidently is not clear as to his own meaning. He specifies the callings of the clergy and the teacher as unpractical, but they are not more so than those of the lawyer, the physician and the journalist; and for some one of these the vast majority of the students of all colleges are intended. When he says again that "the time expended upon the study of Latin and Greek is a waste," he makes Homer, Plato and Aristotle to have lived in vain, and Virgil, Tacitus and Cicero of no use. In short, he ignores the best literature of the world, to say nothing of it as a signal means of discipline, and no doubt has struck a cruel death blow at any immense profits in the future such as these gentlemen must have realized in the past from the unprecedented sale of their works. When, lastly, he says that most of our Vermont college boys "know next to nothing of English literature; even of the great names, like Shakespeare, Byron and Shelley, and are equally ignorant of Hawthorne, Emerson, Lowell and Webster," he lays himself liable to even a worse fate than was visited upon Ananias of old.

The statement that "the only weapons with which an average college student finds himself armed for battle with the world may be summed up in his possible, by no means certain, ability to solve an equation or construe a page of Salust," is scarcely sufficient cause for surprise from

an editor who makes his keen, sensible man of the world gauge the worth of a college by the ambitious rhetoric and tedious declamation poured out at commencement time by undergraduates.

The members of '78, certainly, had always been inclined, as they were also taught, to regard the mere technical knowledge of algebra or Latin as not comprising the strength and fullness of their intellectual armory. But they are certain of displeasing this fastidious gentleman in whatever light they should place the benefits of a college education or in whatever terms they should define their idea of "culture." For be it said to his lasting honor that this editor believes in culture. What he would build it out of he does not tell us. Latin and Greek, pure metaphysics, all dates and names, and "dried fish of history," as well as the solving of an equation, he authoritatively discards as of no importance whatever. He only leaves us to surmise that his culture might perhaps be built up out of the definitions of English grammar and the rule of three.

It is with pleasure that unqualified evidence is given that all the editors in the state of Vermont are not of equal mind with this one of Rutland, but we do not believe that many of them can *reply* to this pronouncement of their brother—it is too rambling, too discursive, and too weak to admit of it; but, as for the crestfallen and disheartened class of '78, they can only stand aside and wonder.

IT IS A MATTER of congratulation that the college year has ended and with it our editorial duties. Entreating for more space throughout the year, we are left at its close with but a cramped corner for our valedictory; and it stands against our will, imperiously waiting for the parting word. We have at least completed the year in the face of much difficulty and discouragement, and we can wish no less for the year to come than extended columns, much better filled. Would you know our standing among other college journals, cheerfully we commend you to a perusal of their "exchange notes."

TOWN AND CAMPUS.

How refreshing the street sprinkler is!

Annuals! Rather late to mention it though.

Bouquets a little larger and more numerous than ever this year.

Commencement brought back a large number of the more recent graduates.

A series of promenade concerts is being given in Negus' Hall by Hatch's orchestra.

Prof. Powell's lemonade was very refreshing to the suffering mortals in the examination rooms.

What a fine field we have to work in next horse-shedding season—twenty Freshmen they say.

Dugald Stewart attended, as delegate, the Chi Psi convention held in New York City, May 30 and 31.

The cadet camp at Lake Dunmore, under charge of W. I. Brown, is reported by visitors as being very pleasant.

The alumni and corporation dinners indicate Mr. Rider's ability in that direction, as every one was pleased with the way in which they were gotten up.

The procession from the college to the church on Commencement day was unusually large, and considering the great heat, showed considerable patriotism.

If the editor of this column were only writing it now, as he ought to be (he's flown), we might have some of those excellent jokes which attended examinations.

Prof. Hudson's lecture on "Webster," July 14, was worthy of a much larger audience. It was interesting, instructive, and held the close attention of the hearers.

The cavalry procession of the Sophs during their cremation resulted disastrously to several riders, on account of the very spirited beasts which they rode, I suppose.

Carter's Boston Band furnished the music for the Commencement Hop, and it is said to be complete bliss, tripping the light fantastic to its strains, with a pretty girl.

A reception was given on June 12, to the scholars and alumni of his school by Mr. Mead. About one hundred and fifty were present, and a very enjoyable occasion it was, too.

Camping out seems greatly in fashion now. A party, consisting of ladies and gentleman, including quite a number of the faculty, are going to some point on Lake Champlain. Another party have gone into the Adirondacks. Will Sheldon and Dr. Kingsley are among the number.

The Seniors were out of pocket only nineteen dollars apiece this year. It seems too bad, that after taking pains to furnish such a good concert, the people of Midd. should not patronize it.

We are pained to announce the death of I. F. Leonard, of the class of '79. He was obliged to leave college at the end of the winter term, and has since then been failing gradually to the time of his death, on Friday, July 12.

The action of the alumni in the appointment of committees, one to look to the interests of the library, and the other to confer with the corporation with a view to procuring a voice in the election of trustees, is to be commended, and especially do we wish success to the former.

The entertainment given on June 4, at Academy Hall, consisting of a drama, "The Denouncer," and farce "The Mummy," called into service as actors several of the students; J. W. Chapman, H. B. Boice, Harry Dorr and J. C. Harvey. The parts, as a whole, were well filled, and the audience were certainly well pleased.

The board of editors, as elected to conduct the Undergraduate during the next college year, are as follows: E. H. Farnsworth '79, H. W. Hulbert '79, D. Stewart '79, H. R. Dorr '80, P. Griswold '80, F. A. Parker '80, and A. C. Peck '80. Owing to a delay in the election of one of the board, the managing editor was not chosen.

The Fourth of July brought into town a great number of people, who seemed to enjoy themselves fully. There was very little disorder during the day. The usual amount of beer was drank and gingerbread eaten. It was quite touching to notice the very affectionate and confiding dispositions which the young gentlemen and ladies particularly, evinced.

One of the very enjoyable features of Commencement week was the reception given by Mr. and Mrs. Wright, in honor of the marriage of their son, on Monday evening, July 12. The students, as a whole, received an invitation. The grounds were handsomely lighted, the tables were placed out of doors, and everything conspired to remove very much of the formality and stiffness of such an occasion. It was decidedly a handsome reception.

Mr. W. J. FISH, *Editor of Undergraduate*:—I think the error of Bullard in the notice of Prof. Hough's family should be corrected.

David L. Hough, '39, is a prominent and successful lawyer in Chicago. His sister Martha is also living. They have both shown substantial interest in the College by liberal donations to its funds not long ago.

Yours truly,

W. H. PARKER.

MIDDLEBURY, July 12, 1878.

MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE.

COMMENCEMENT, 1878.

The annually recurring Commencement of our time-honored institution passed off pleasantly as usual this year, and perhaps a more than usual number of graduates took occasion to revisit their beloved Alma Mater.

The Friday night previous to Commencement week was devoted to the incineration of Analytics and Calculus. The mounted mourners made a fine procession, and the exercises at college were very creditable. The ode was delivered by H. R. Dorr, the oration by P. M. Meldon, and the invocation by J. C. Schofield.

The exercises of Commencement week proper began with the Baccalaureate Sermon on Sunday, June 30, by Pres. Hulbert.

In the evening, Rev. A. H. Clapp, D. D., of New York, delivered an able and interesting address before the Philadelphian Society.

On Monday evening, July 1, a large audience assembled at the church to hear the address before the Phi Beta Kappa, by Charles Dudley Warner. Prof. Brainerd presided and introduced the speaker. Mr. Warner's address was, as might be expected, a polished and scholarly one, and was listened to with the greatest interest and pleasure.

On Tuesday morning came the annual meeting of the Phi Beta Kappa society at the college chapel, at which the board of officers for the past year were re-elected as follows: President, F. H. Higley, '68; vice-president, Judge W. C. Dunton, '57; secretary, Prof. S. Albee, '51; treasurer, Prof. E. Brainerd, '64. The following were admitted to membership; D. K. Simonds, '62, of Rutland; J. M. Slade, '67; and of the graduating class, W. J. Fish, W. D. Smith and J. W. Flagg. The necessary arrangements were made to secure an orator for the next anniversary.

On Tuesday morning the preliminary meeting of the Associated Alumni took place at the college chapel. Vice-President W. W. Winchester took the chair. After reading of the minutes by the secretary, E. E. Smith, Rev. E. F. Wright moved that a committee be appointed to nominate officers for the ensuing year, who were named, as follows: Rev. E. F. Wright, Prof. B. Kellogg, Rev. R. C. Flagg, J. M. Slade, Hon. C. S. Colby. The meeting adjourned to meet again Wednesday morning at 8:30 o'clock.

At 10:30 o'clock the procession formed in front of the chapel under charge of L. D. Eldredge, marshal, and marched down to the Congregational church preceded by the Middlebury band discoursing appropriate music. Rev. Mr. Hooker presided at the church. After music by Hatch's orchestra, and prayer by Rev. R. C. Flagg, '66, the president introduced Rev. John C. Labaree as the speaker.

After the address, which was listened to with interest and attention by a large audience, music was given by the orchestra, after which the president introduced

the poet of the day, Rev. H. M. Ladd, '72, whose poem we give an extract from on our first page.

Mr. Ladd's elocution and delivery were very fine, and were spoken of in complimentary terms by many.

After the delivery of the poem, the orator and poet each made a nomination for honorary membership of the Associated Alumni. Mr. Labaree nominated Perley B. Davis, of Hyde Park, Mass. Mr. Ladd nominated Prof. Strong Comstock, of Walton, N. Y. The nominations were accepted.

ALUMNI DINNER.

After the poem, the alumni, escorted by the Middlebury band, marched to the Addison house, where an elegant table awaited them, laid out in mine host Rider's best style. The alumni with their ladies made a large company that filled the tables. After an hour, devoted to satisfying internal wants, considerable time was occupied in the after-dinner speeches, Stephen A. Walker of New York, presiding gracefully and acceptably.

Interesting remarks were made by Pres. Hulbert, Rev. John C. Labaree, Rev. J. D. Wickham, Prof. W. C. Fowler who instructed here forty years ago, Dr. G. N. Boardman of Chicago, Gov. Stewart, Judge W. C. Dunton, Prof. Hudson of Cambridge, Prof. Kellogg, and by several representatives of the class of '58.

The dinner reunion broke up after singing the Doxology.

The Tuesday evening Parkerian programme was as follows:

Music.

Freshmen—

Declamation—A Frenchman's View of Waterloo, by Victor Hugo, Milton A. Brooks.

Declamation—A Briton's View of Waterloo, by Peter Bayne, Chas. S. Murkland,

Music.

Recitation—The Vagabonds, by J. T. Trowbridge, J. Clarence Harvey.

Declamation—John Brown no Fanatic, anonymous, Frank R. Utley.

Music.

Juniors—

Oration—Ideals of Manhood, Edward R. Brainerd.

Oration—Bonaparte's Treatment of Touissant L'Ouverture, John W. Chapman.

Music.

Oration—Lord Beaconsfield, William Dawson.

Oration—The Advantages and Disadvantages of the American Novelist, Henry W. Hulbert.

Music.

The prizes were awarded: In the Freshman class—First prize, J. C. Harvey; second prize, M. A. Brooks. Juniors—First prize, E. R. Brainerd; second prize, H. W. Hulbert.

At 8:30 Wednesday morning, occurred the annual meeting of the associated alumni at the college chapel, with Vice-President Winchester in the chair. Rev. E. P. Hooker, chairman of the committee on

Necrology, gave his report of alumni deceased during the year.

Rev. E. F. Wright, chairman of the nominating committee, reported and the meeting accepted the following officers and appointments for the year ensuing:

President, Stephen A. Walker, class of '58.

Vice presidents, W. W. Winchester, '57, Allen Tenney '56, Aldace Walker '62, S. Knowlton '57.

Recording secretary, E. F. Smith.

Corresponding secretary, Rufus Wainwright.

Treasurer, Prof. W. H. Parker.

Central Committee, J. M. Slade, R. M. Bailey, J. E. Stapleton.

Committee on Necrology, Prof. S. Albee, Prof. W. H. Parker, Rev. M. L. Severance.

Orator, David G. Hooker, '53; alternate, Charles Wetherby, '56.

Poet, Henry B. Furness '57; alternate, H. M. Tenney, '73.

Committees were appointed, as follows:

To confer with the corporation with reference to securing a right for the alumni to nominate to vacancies in that body: Peter Starr, Prof. B. Kellogg, Rev. M. L. Severance, A. Walker, J. W. Abernethy.

To devise ways and means to secure a fund for the college library; W. W. Gay, Prof. H. H. Ross, R. M. Bailey.

A little after ten o'clock the procession formed in front of the chapel in the usual order, under the direction of L. D. Eldredge, marshal, and Dugald Stewart, assistant, and marched to the church headed by Carter's band of Boston. There, after music and prayer, the Seniors delivered their orations according to the following programme, interspersed with music:

Prayer.

Salutatory, W. D. Smith, Clarendon.

Oration—The Settlement of National Disputes by a Congress of Nations, J. W. Atwood, Salisbury.

Philosophical oration—Plato's Universals, J. W. Flagg, North Andover, Mass.

Oration—Railroads and Civilization, F. Hamilton, Brandon.

Oration—The most fitting Soldiers' Monument, D. P. Hardy, Auburn, N. Y.

Critical Dissertation—The Rights of Error, M. B. Manley, Factory Point.

Oration—Isolation of Genius, E. E. Rogers, Wallingford.

Oration—Christianity not on the Decline, Wm. H. Shaw, Wallingford.

Oration—Socialism, W. D. Smith, Clarendon.

Oration—The Dignity of the Bar, J. C. Stapleton, Middlebury.

Oration and Valedictory—Force in the Nation—Its Center of Authority, Wm. J. Fish, Hampton, N. Y.

Conferring of Degrees.

Prayer.

Benediction.

The orations were quite up to the average, if not beyond it, some of them being excellent. After the orations the Master's Oration was delivered by Lyman D. Bragg, class of '75. The Ware medal, for excellence of oration and delivery, was awarded to J. W. Flagg.

DEGREES CONFERRED.

The degree of A. B. was conferred in course upon the members of the graduating class.

A. M. was conferred upon Lyman D. Bragg, '75, in course. The honorary degree of A. M. was conferred upon Rev. Julius H. Stewart, of North Granville, N. Y.

D. D. was conferred upon Rev. Andrew J. Fennell, of Glens Falls, N. Y.

LL. D. upon William Wood, president of the Board of Public Instruction, of New York city.

COMMENCEMENT DINNER.

After the close of the exercises at the church the usual invitation to the Corporation dinner was given by the marshal, and a considerable number of the alumni and others invited went to the Addison House, escorted by the band. The dinner was up to usual mark, that is, it was all that could be desired, and was well served. After the company had satisfied their appetites, Pres. Hulbert rose and made some remarks on the general condition of the college. He was followed by interesting and stirring addresses by Hon. F. E. Woodbridge, of Vergennes, Hon. James Barrett of Woodstock, Hon. J. W. Stewart of Middlebury, Hon. Stephen A. Walker of New York city, Prof. Means, and others. Notwithstanding the excessive heat, the speaking was continued for some time, and with no abatement of interest to the close. The tone of remark was eminently hopeful for the college and its future.

The Commencement concert was all that was promised and the audience were much pleased with Carter's Boston orchestra, and especially with Mrs. T. M. Carter and Mr. Clark.

The President's levee was unusually brilliant and fully attended. The rooms were handsomely decorated and the grounds finely illuminated.

The promenade concert was attended by full forty couples, Carter's orchestra furnishing the music.

This concert—which has become one of the regular entertainments of Commencement week—closed the exercises for 1878.

PERSONALS.

'32. The Journal of Education in a report of the Brimmer School Reunion (Boston) says: "One of the most delightful experiences of a teacher's life comes after years of earnest service, when he is able to witness the fruits of his labors in the growth of successful men and women, who rise up to honor their instructors. To few men can such pleasure come in so large a measure as to the ex-master of the Brimmer

School, Joshua Bates, Esq., who was for thirty-three years at its head."

'34. Prof. Albee is at Northampton Beach, N. H., for his vacation.

'38. Stillman Foote, of Ogdensburg, is the Surrogate of the county of St. Lawrence, N. Y.

'40. Rev. Henry N. Hudson of Cambridge, Mass., was in town during Commencement. He preached in the Episcopal church on Sunday, and was one of the committee on the award of prizes for Parkerian speaking.

'45. Ex-Governor Stewart was one of the counsel for the State in the Smith murder case, recently tried here.

'45. Dr. Hopkins of Vergennes was one of the medical witnesses in the same trial.

'47. Rev. George N. Boardman of Chicago, is spending his vacation at Pittsford, Vt.

'49. Frederick D. Tappan, President of the Gallatin National Bank, was one of the number of New York bankers, who were in consultation with Secretary Sherman some time ago.

'49. The old Colonization society has just started off a colony of sixty-nine negroes for Liberia from New York, including Prof. M. H. Freeman, a colored graduate of Middlebury (Vt.) college and late professor in Avery (Pa.) college, who has been appointed to a professorship in the Liberian college.

'51. Samuel Hand has been appointed by the Governor of New York as one of the Judges of the Court of Appeals. He was at the time a prominent lawyer of Albany. Judge Hand is the fourth State reporter who has occupied a seat in the Court of Appeals.

'57. Gen. H. H. Thomas of Chicago, was a delegate from the Illinois encampment of the Grand Army to the National encampment at Springfield.

'58. Lyman Walker is a lawyer in Peru, Ind.

'58. Stephen A. Walker is one of the commissioners of education for New York City.

'58. Hon. W. H. Walker of Ludlow was nominated at the Republican convention for Judge of Probate.

'61. Rev. S. B. Partridge is home from China, where he has been engaged in missionary work. He was formerly a resident of Malone. He will spend probably a couple of years hereabouts, before returning to China, where he has been engaged for the past ten years.

'63. E. A. Sturtevant died in Middlebury at his residence on the tenth of June last. His disease, consumption, which heretofore had been confined to the bronchial form, attacked the lungs, prostrating him at once.

'67. James M. Slade, one of the prominent candidates before the county convention for State's attorney, was nominated.

'68. Rev. C. H. Rowley is on the editorial staff of the St. Lawrence Herald, published at Potsdam, N. Y.

'68. Prof. E. H. Higley delivered an address before the alumni of Barre Academy in June.

'71. The executive committee of the University of Minnesota have appointed C. W. Hall assistant professor in charge of Zoology and assistant State Geologist. Prof. Hall will assist in the geological survey of the northern part of the State.

'71. Prof. Walter E. Howard retires from the position of principal of the State normal school at Castleton, at the termination of the present academic year, after two years of service. Prof. Howard was present as one of the Senior examiners.

'73. H. F. Northrup completed this Commencement his scientific studies at Yale College.

'73. Rev. Charles N. Brainerd was in town during Commencement, and occupied the pulpit of the Congregational church on Sunday evening of the 7th.

'74. Dr. Edward D. Ellis has just located in Poultney for the practice of his profession. Dr. Ellis is a graduate of the medical department of Harvard University. After leaving the medical college he commenced practice in the City Hospital, Boston, and for the past year has been resident physician of Carney Hospital, South Boston. His large hospital experience has made him familiar with surgery in all its branches, and his success in applying some of the latest surgical devices is truly wonderful. During the past few weeks he has been in Fairhaven, and has performed several very successful operations not attempted by the ordinary physicians. His early medical study was with Dr. T. E. Wakefield, of Fairhaven.

'75. C. W. Wilds, who is studying law at Burlington, attended the June term of the Addison County Court.

'76. H. P. James is home on a vacation from his theological studies at Oberlin, Ohio.

'76. C. M. Prynne, who has been unexpectedly recalled from England, where he had gone for his health, is at work on the Springfield Republican. His health seems to be restored.

'76. W. R. Remele occupied the pulpit of the Congregational church in this place, on Sunday evening.

'77. C. B. Moody, a student of the Trinity theological seminary, has been engaged to preach in Whiting during the summer vacation.

'80. H. R. Dorr read the poem written by his mother, Mrs. Julia C. Dorr, for the meeting of the Editors and Publishers Association held at Brandon recently.

OBITUARY.

HERVEY OWEN HIGLEY.

I knew his father; many years deacon of the Congregational church at Castleton, Vt., sheriff of Rutland county, and Judge of the Court; in each office faithful, fearless, and greatly respected.

While he was sheriff, a man in the neighborhood committed a crime which shocked and deeply stirred the vengeance of the whole community. Armed to the teeth, he fled to the fields, threatening death to any one who should dare to lay hands on him. Sheriff Higley had the nerve to tame, and the official strength to lodge him in prison.

I knew his mother; fit wife for such a husband, and whose room towards the evening of life was like Bunyan's house Beautiful, where pilgrims stopped on their way to the Celestial City. Old and young, wanting a kind reception and an agreeable entertainment, used to say, "Let's go to grandmother's room;" and there we were sure to find prudence, piety and charity.

To them was born, July 14, 1801, the above Hervey Owen. Like the other children, he inherited their lineaments of character, and was indebted to them for his early Christian training.

At about the age of sixteen he confessed Christ before men, and in 1821, having pursued his preparatory studies in his native village academy, entered Middlebury College.

His college career was a uniform course of classical and Christian duty. His conscientious manhood was then so intelligent and firm that none dared to tease him into a mean act, or trip him on a principle of honor or integrity.

The last two years of our course, the writer of this sketch had the privilege, granted by inter-brotherly law, of extinguishing the common study lamp at ten o'clock, and sleeping by his side on the next pillow.

On graduation day, in 1825, his sixteen classmates cheerfully conceded to him the honor of the valedictory oration, and if a single individual cherished a single spark of envy, he had the good sense never to let the world know it.

The year following he was the respected and useful preceptor of the St. Albans Academy.

He pursued his theological course at Andover, Mass.

In April, 1829, he was licensed by the presbytery of Newburyport to preach the gospel, and on the 24th of the following September, by the same presbytery, with fifteen others commissioned for Foreign and Home Missionary work, was ordained in the city of Boston as an evangelist.

The facility with which he could acquire a foreign language was urged as a reason why he should accompany his classmate, Bridgman, as a missionary to China.

At the same time, the claims of the great and growing West were before him; the Chinese door being

scarcely ajar, and the Western gate wide open.

A week after his ordination, he married Miss Sarah G. Little of Boscawen, N. H., and at once started on his three weeks' wedding tour to Georgetown, Brown Co., Ohio.

Having faithfully and acceptably served the Presbyterian church in this place one year, he removed to Hartford, Licking Co., where under his faithful ministry the Congregational church in a short time increased from twenty-four to one hundred members, and a log cabin exchanged for a commodious place of worship.

The fever and ague, which prostrated him in Georgetown, and compelled him to seek a change of climate, still pursued and persecuted him till 1836; when, like a noble ship dismantled by cruel storms, he turned his course towards a desired haven among his native hills.

Green Mountain air and scenery and various works of usefulness revived him; so that with comparative health he here spent the last forty years of his life; the last two subject to much physical and mental prostration.

Like his honored father he served the same church in the office of deacon and scribe about thirty years. For many years he also served as superintendent of the Sabbath school, superintendent of the common school, town clerk and a trustee of the academy. Always prompt and faithful in the performance of these several duties, none ever questioned the disinterestedness of his motives, the wisdom and integrity of his acts, or the usefulness of his life.

His last two days were bright and cheerful, notwithstanding pneumonia under cover of a slight cold was cutting away the cords of life. So, bright and cheerful, he passed away and entered into rest on the 4th day of April, 1878.

Dear classmate and room-mate of over fifty years ago, very pleasant are the memories of our past intercourse, very precious is the anticipation of our sweeter and permanent fellowship.

We analyze such a character as we do a chronometer, and finding all its parts complete in their finish, all its movements working harmoniously and with solar correctness through a long series of years, we esteem its price above rubies. Such an analysis here strongly reveals the noble virtues of sincerity, integrity, faithfulness and usefulness.

Welcome, dear brother, to thy rest,
Free from pain and sorrow;
We'll join your song among the blest,
Soon—perhaps to-morrow.

JOHN SPAULDING.

ETHAN ALLEN STURTEVANT.

The obituary notice on E. A. Sturtevant which had been prepared for this number of THE UNDERGRADUATE, we are compelled to omit until the next issue.

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